

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Excuse Habit

By Walter E. Myer

A GOOD many people seem to think that it doesn't make much difference how often they fail to do their work well or to perform their duties if they always have a good excuse for their failures. The excuse-makers, the explainers are found in every classroom, in every business office.

If a lesson is unprepared, the student may explain that he didn't understand the assignment. If he is late to class, he blames it on the alarm clock. If a man is late in getting to the factory or office, he may say that he couldn't get a taxi, the bus was late, he had a flat tire, or traffic was heavier than usual. If he misses an appointment, he may explain that company came just as he was leaving home.

A person who often finds it necessary to make excuses changes them from one occasion to another. He invents new ones from time to time. He may become quite skilled in explaining his shortcomings and his errors. His alibis may sound reasonable. They frequently enable him to "get by."

It is a fact, of course, that explanations are sometimes justified and even necessary. No one can be on the job all the time. Everyone will make mistakes at times. Anyone may make an appointment or a promise and may find out later that he cannot do what he thought he would. Any student may fail at a lesson or an assignment. In such a case an honest explanation may be given.

Excuses are justified if there aren't too many of them. It is the *excuse habit* which should be avoided. An alibi, even a good one, is not a substitute for the performance of duty. You may tell very convincingly why you did not do what was expected of you, but that does not put you where you would have been if you had not failed. That is not the way to win the confidence of teachers, employers, or friends. That is not the way to make a good record, or to acquire a reputation for reliability.

It has been said that "He who is good at making excuses is seldom good at anything else." This may be a slight exaggeration but there is a great deal of truth in it. One should make every effort to keep his word, to do his work well, and to perform his duties at all times. Then if he occasionally falls short of the mark he can explain his situation without losing self-respect or the confidence and respect of his friends.

The successful man or woman knows that it is important to get things done and to get them done in spite of difficulties. Problems will be encountered by anyone who is doing a worthwhile job. Obstacles will lie along the path wherever one may go, but it is always better to overcome them than to parade them as excuses for failure. The individual who makes it a practice of keeping his word and of fulfilling his promises will be respected and trusted by his associates.



HEADLINES AND HEADACHES

Campaign Nears End

The Vigorous Debate between Democrats and Republicans Has Covered Wide Range of National and World Issues

DURING recent weeks, this paper has been dealing in detail with some of the principal campaign issues. In the following round-up, we present a final review of the positions that the two major parties and their candidates have taken on outstanding problems.

➔ Korean War

Democrats: Our Republican opponents are not justified in condemning the present administration for its handling of the Korean situation. It is true that some mistakes have been made. The United States withdrew its troops from the small peninsula in 1949, and thus gave the communists a chance to attack. However, Republicans did not seriously question the withdrawal when it was made. Most of them probably favored it as an economy measure, just as large numbers of Republicans then opposed spending money to train and equip South Korean soldiers.

General Eisenhower headed the Joint Chiefs of Staff of our armed services when the U. S. troops left Korea, and he did not raise his voice in favor of keeping them there.

Our government indirectly warned the communists not to attack South Korea. Secretary of State Dean

Acheson clearly indicated, early in 1950, that we would support United Nations action against any aggressors.

The present administration has done a good job of conducting the war. Communist invaders have been pushed back into North Korea, and we have thus far avoided a major world conflict.

Republicans: The Democrats, who take credit for all our nation's recent successes, must also take the blame for its failures. The facts are that America failed to prevent the Korean war and that she is now failing to bring it to a successful conclusion. While we had troops in Korea, shortly after World War II, we did not adequately train the South Koreans to defend their own country.

Nevertheless, we finally withdrew and left them practically helpless. Then Secretary Acheson, in a public speech, invited communist attack on South Korea by saying that the United States could not guarantee such lands against assault. Only as an afterthought did he mention possible UN action against aggressors. We did not give definite warning that the United States would fight to defend South Korea. If we had done so, the

(Continued on page 6)

Canada Enjoys Its Prosperity

Nation, Rich in Raw Materials and Vast in Area, Is Now Experiencing a Boom

CANADA has only 14½ million people—fewer than live in the state of New York. From the standpoint of population, she ranks as a fairly small country. In many respects, though, our northern neighbor is a giant—one that stands among the leading nations of the world.

In what ways is Canada gigantic? First, of course, in area. Stretching from ocean to ocean, and from the U. S. border northward into the arctic tundras and ice fields, she is about as large as the United States together with its territories and possessions.

Second, in natural wealth. Canada is rich in farm land, forests, oil, metals, water power, and scenic attractions.

Third in the productivity of her farms, mines, and factories. She makes such good use of her natural wealth that the Canadian people are among the most prosperous on earth.

During the last few years, Canada has been going through a period of rapid growth and development. The nation is producing aluminum and petroleum five or six times as fast as it did just before World War II, and it turns out paper and wood pulp at about twice its prewar rate. It is making six times as many electric refrigerators and three times as many motor vehicles as it did in 1940.

Canadian farmers, meanwhile, are turning out meat, grain, and other items in increasing quantities. Agricultural production is more than 20 per cent above the level it had reached before World War II. Taken as a whole, Canada's annual output of goods has nearly doubled in the last dozen years.

Because the Canadians are producing raw materials and manufactured goods in record quantities, they are earning more money than ever before. Canada ranks second only to the United States in the amount of comforts and luxuries that her average citizen can afford.

Nearly half of all the homes in Canada now have mechanical refrigerators, whereas only a fifth possessed them in 1941. The average Canadian uses twice as much gasoline and oil as he did before World War II, and eats two and a half times as much ice cream. Farmers in the prairie province of Saskatchewan spent over seven times as much for farm machinery in 1949 as they did in 1939.

You can see evidence of Canada's rapid growth in her cities, some of whose banks have hastily set up temporary buildings to handle part of their expanding business. But you

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Canada Is Busy

(Concluded from page 1)

can see it even more clearly in formerly remote areas where modern pioneers penetrate the wilderness to dig mines and build new industrial plants.

In a bleak region along the Quebec-Labrador boundary, hardy workmen and engineers are making preparations for large-scale mining of rich iron-ore deposits. To reach the ore, a 350-mile railroad is being pushed northward from the St. Lawrence River to a lonely outpost called Knob Lake.

Meanwhile, a large dam, to furnish electric power for mining operations, is under construction. Machinery for building the dam has been carried to Knob Lake by air. Planes have brought trucks, tractors, power shovels, and sawmills—piece by piece in many cases.

A town big enough to take care of a thousand workers and their families is to be established in a region that was uninhabited not long ago. Iron ore from the new fields will feed blast furnaces in the United States, as well as those of Canada's own rapidly growing steel industry.

On the other side of the country, work is going ahead night and day on a project that will give British Columbia the largest aluminum plant in the world. The plant is to be constructed at the Pacific coast town of Kitimat, which until recently was just a small Indian village. Eventually, Kitimat will process ore brought from far-off Jamaica, in the Caribbean Sea.

The Aluminum Company of Canada (sometimes called "Alcan") has



THIS CANADIAN farm girl is proud of her father's grain

selected western British Columbia as the site for this huge new plant because of the hydroelectric power which can be developed in that area. Construction men are now building a dam that will reverse the flow of an entire system of mountain lakes and streams. From the reservoir behind this dam, water will flow through a ten-mile tunnel, and then plunge half a mile downward to turn the generators of an underground power plant.

Canada won't have to wait for completion of the Kitimat project in order to possess the world's largest aluminum works. She already has the champion producer, located in Quebec. By the time the Kitimat plant reaches peak production, Canada may lead all other nations in total output of aluminum. Today she stands second only to the United States in this field.

Oil has contributed heavily to the



CANADA stretches northward to the Arctic Ocean far above the Arctic Circle. The country is about as big as Europe.

northern country's present boom. On the plains that stretch eastward from the Canadian Rockies, some of the greatest petroleum deposits in the world have been discovered during the last few years. Oil fields now compete with wheat fields as major sources of wealth in this region.

For quite a few years, Canada has been a big producer of uranium, the atomic-energy metal. Canadian mines located north of the Arctic Circle furnished some of the explosive material for our first atom bombs. Today, prospectors are opening rich new fields of uranium in northern Saskatchewan, and a new mining town—Uranium City—is coming to life there on the cold shore of Lake Athabasca.

Big Nickel Producer

Canada also is a heavy producer of the more familiar metals. She turns out approximately three fourths of the world's nickel, and she ranks among the top exporters of lead, zinc, and copper.

The paper industry, drawing upon the resources of Canada's vast forests, is still the nation's largest manufacturing activity—despite speedy progress along many other lines. Last year our northern neighbor produced more than half of the world's newsprint.

Searching for deposits of oil and valuable metals, digging mines, building new refineries and factories, laying railroads through the wilderness—these enterprises cost large sums of money. Foreigners and Canadians alike are pouring funds into such endeavors, and hope to receive sizable profits on their investments.

Last year, Canadians themselves provided about nine tenths of all the new funds that were invested in their country's industries. Money flowed in from other lands, including the United States, Britain, and Switzerland. U. S. citizens now have a total of about 8 billion dollars invested in Canada. Many U. S. companies have set up factories and other enterprises on Canadian soil.

Productive Canada sends raw materials—such as wheat and minerals—and manufactured items—especially

paper—abroad in great quantities. She ranks as a major trading country, along with the United States, Britain, and France. Of the products that she sells outside her borders, at least half come to the United States, and we furnish about two thirds of what she imports.

Despite Canada's strong economic ties with the United States, she remains a loyal member of the Commonwealth of Nations—a group of independent countries voluntarily banded together under the British Crown. Also she is a partner of the United States, Britain, and 11 other nations in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—which seeks to prevent Soviet aggression in Europe and the North Atlantic area. Though Canada does not have a big supply of manpower to contribute to NATO's armies, her farms, forests, mines, and factories are a source of vitally needed materials—military as well as civilian.

Like the people of our own country, Canadians are descended from a variety of nationalities. There are two principal language groups, French and English. French-speaking Canadians, centered mainly in the big eastern province of Quebec, make up more than a fourth of the population. These people, whose ancestors were the first European settlers in what is now Canada, hold fast to their old customs and traditions. Though outnumbered,

they exert great influence upon Canadian life. The nation's present Prime Minister, Louis St. Laurent, is of French-Canadian background.

Well over half of all the Canadians are English-speaking, but many other tongues are represented. Newspapers in about two dozen languages are printed in the city of Winnipeg.

Canada needs and wants more people than she has today. She has steadily sought to build up her population by attracting immigrants. For a long time, however, about as many people were leaving her territory—mainly to come here—as were entering.

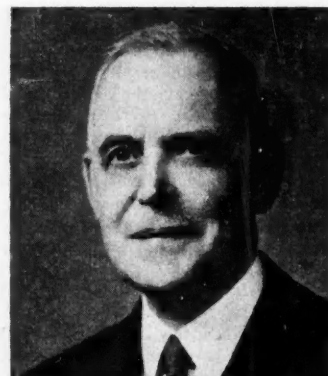
During the last few years, the situation has changed. From 1945 to the beginning of this year, 630,000 immigrants set foot on Canadian soil, but only 150,000 people migrated from Canada to the United States. Apparently the desire of foreigners to enter Canada has become far stronger than the desire of Canadian residents to leave it, and this is one indication of the northern country's prosperity.

Geographical Variety

Canada's geographic regions offer great variety, just as do those of the United States. Her Atlantic and Pacific coasts, like our own, support large fishing industries. North of the Great Lakes is a thriving Canadian manufacturing section, just as there are big American factories to the south of these lakes.

The flat central prairies of Canada, which are an extension of our own, produce great quantities of meat and grain products. While this is the leading farm area of Canada, there are other good growing regions.

In the western provinces and territories of our northern neighbor, the towering Canadian Rockies extend upward from our own Rocky Mountain chain. Across the northern part of Canada lies a great arctic and sub-arctic wilderness, some of which has not yet been thoroughly explored. While most of the Canadian people now live along the southern border which connects with our nation, increasing numbers of them are moving northward as the more distant parts of their land become developed.



LOUIS ST. LAURENT, a French Canadian, is his country's Prime Minister

Science News

A GROUP of mountain menders are climbing a tall peak which towers over Austria's city of Salzburg. The men are testing the mountain to see if there are loose rocks which might fall down into the streets.

This is a yearly custom in the Austrian town. It began in 1669, when more than 200 people lost their lives in a shower of boulders which rolled into Salzburg. After the accident, the people decided to appoint seven men to test the mountain once a year. The custom has been going on ever since.

Two of the seven mountain menders tend the ropes. Two more are lowered over the sides of the cliff where they hammer the rocks with their sledges. Two others sit a little distance away and listen. They can tell by the sound whether the rocks are firm or not. The seventh man is a lookout at the foot of the peak.

If the men discover that the mountain needs to be bolstered up a bit, they fill in the weak spots with cement or chisel off loose rocks. After the job is done, the Salzburgers feel quite safe for another year.

* * *

Many U. S. farmers have been feeding terramycin, penicillin, and other drugs to their chickens and hogs for some time. Animal feeds containing these substances make both chickens and hogs grow faster than they would ordinarily.

Recently, it was discovered that these same substances also cause plants to grow at a fast rate. Corn planted in soil treated with terramycin weighs twice as much as corn grown in ordinary soil. Radishes grown in penicillin-treated earth are three times as big as usual.

Scientists say that in the future these drugs may enable farmers to grow bigger crops at a very small cost. The drugs do not need to be purified in order to use them for fertilizer. They can be added to the soil just as they come out of the vats in the factories where they are produced.

* * *

A new aluminum skyscraper is now nearing completion in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It will house the offices of the Aluminum Company of America.

Nearly everyone who passes the building stops to stare. The exterior walls, as well as the ceilings, floors, stairs, wiring, piping, and office equipment are made of aluminum. For this reason, the building weighs far less than other structures of the same size.

The windows have no frames. They swing on pivots and can be turned around and washed from the inside. The only way a window can be opened is with a special key. This is so occupants of the building will not throw open the windows and put the air-conditioning system out of order.

The aluminum skyscraper is warmed by a radiant heating system located in the ceilings, so there are no radiators in sight. In summer, rooms are kept comfortable by cooling panels also located in the ceilings.

The building, which cost about 10 million dollars, is 30 stories high.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE



ANCIENT GATE to the walled, Arab part of the city of Tunis. The old city, with narrow, crooked streets was founded about 3,000 years ago.

French-Arab Strife

Tunisians and Moroccans Plead with United Nations to Make Them Completely Independent of French Rule

THE United Nations General Assembly is being asked this month to take up the difficult question of relations between France and the North African peoples she rules in Tunisia and French Morocco.

Most of the people of Tunisia and French Morocco—about 12 million altogether—are poor Arabs. They charge that they are mistreated by their French rulers, and have demanded complete independence from France. France tried to reach a settlement with the Arabs last year but it didn't work out. Rioting began and many people were killed.

The Arabs asked the UN to step in last year. France objected, however, so the UN did not discuss the question. The United States agreed with France to let the matter rest for a time, but now our government has agreed to go into the dispute. We are trying to help the Arabs get a hearing before the UN, although France still is opposed to the idea.

The United States wants to find a peaceful way to settle the African trouble for several reasons. We are using air bases for defense posts in Morocco, and we want to keep them. Too, we are afraid that serious fighting may break out in Tunisia and Morocco, thus giving the Communists a chance to take over. That would add to the free world's troubles and weaken our system of defenses against Russia.

Tunisia seems to be the scene of



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
FRENCH TERRITORIES in Africa

most of the trouble. It has about 3½ million people who live in an area about as large as the state of Georgia. It is called a *protectorate* of France. Although it has its own king, Tunisia is actually controlled by the French. France grants some rights of self-government to the Arabs, but the Arabs say that is not enough. They want complete self-rule.

The Arabs seem determined to fight for independence if the UN cannot find a solution.

French Morocco is an area about the size of California and has a population of more than 8½ million. A Sultan is, in name, the ruler of Morocco. However, the region is also a protectorate, and a French Resident General exercises most of the power of government. There has been fighting in Morocco during the past year or so, just as in Tunisia.

Both French Morocco and Tunisia are primarily farming lands. Olives, olive oil, dates, and citrus fruits are among the leading products.

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

1. Strong nations have frequently tried to *intimidate* (in-tim'i-dät) their weaker neighbors. (a) get along with (b) undersell (c) frighten (d) assist.

2. Russian newspaper articles often sound *ominous* (öm'i-nūs) to Americans. (a) alarming (b) humorous (c) friendly (d) exciting.

3. The teacher told John that his book report contained many *redundant* (rê-dün'dünt) phrases. (a) very good (b) clear (c) wordy and repeated (d) unpleasant.

4. Some people say that the facts in an election campaign are difficult to *discern* (di-sürn'). (a) believe (b) accept (c) listen to (d) detect.

Readers Say—

Students who are now in high school will be voters in the very near future. To prepare them for citizenship duties, all schools should offer special courses in how to vote. Regular election booths ought to be set up, and practice balloting should be held. HARRY D. GIBSON, Terre Haute, Indiana

★

After reading about the citizenship activities of other schools in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, we decided to tell of our election projects. Last spring, our school's history classes drew posters urging citizens to vote in primaries. We placed these posters in our town's store windows. We also distributed get-out-the-vote leaflets from door to door. Now, our school is waging an all-out campaign to encourage citizens to go to the polls on November 4. JANET KELSEY, Cory, Pennsylvania

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We believe that the salaries of our nation's lawmakers, as well as those of other government workers, should be raised. We cannot get enough men with real ability to fill our government posts if public service continues to offer much lower pay scales than does private industry. SANDRA SMITH, for DEMOCRACY CLASS, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

★

Some people seem to have lost confidence in the United Nations because they feel it is falling down on the job of maintaining world peace. Actually, the UN performs a great service by giving all nations an opportunity to work together and to settle their differences. If all of us give the world body our wholehearted support, it will some day help bring about a lasting peace despite the many conflicts among nations. BETSY CAMERON, Chappaqua, New York

★

It is true that our government expenses are high at the present time, but we must realize that it takes a lot of money to carry out the many services performed by our government. Defense, of course, takes the biggest bite out of our budget. But I feel that we are buying freedom with taxes. We should not risk our freedoms in an effort to save money, because once our liberties are gone no amount of money can bring them back. SHARRON FISCHER, Tomah, Wisconsin

★

How does our government ever expect to pay off our huge national debt? Year after year, our bill is getting bigger and bigger. It's about time we started to cut down on our heavy expenditures.

JOAN RICE, Tomah, Wisconsin

5. The United Nations are working for a *durable* (dü'rüh-bl) peace. (a) quick (b) lasting (c) honorable (d) temporary.

6. Communism is *inimical* (in-im'i-cull) to the American way of life. (a) agreeable (b) inferior (c) superior (d) hostile.

7. Ambassador Kennan was dismissed in a very *peremptory* (pêr-êmp'tô-rê) manner. (a) dignified (b) abrupt (c) rapid (d) agreeable.

8. A good business letter should be *terse* (tîrs). (a) brief (b) long (c) cheerful (d) polite.

Shibboleth is a Hebrew word meaning "ear of grain." In Biblical times it was used as a password by one of the tribes of Israel. Today, it has come to refer to any slogan or catchword such as one used by a political party. "Time for a change" is an example of a modern-day shibboleth.

The Story of the Week



A PLASTIC VALVE like this can replace a worn heart valve. Doctors at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., recently used one in operating on a 30-year-old woman. Doctors say the man-made valve is working fine and the patient is now in good health.

Plastic Heart Valve

Victims of rheumatic heart fever and other heart diseases can now have new hope for a long, normal life despite their affliction. Doctors Charles Hufnagle and John Gillespie of Georgetown University Hospital, in Washington, D. C., have perfected special plastic heart valves to replace those damaged by sickness.

In the first such operation on a human being, the special device was connected to the heart of a patient who was near death from the crippling effects of rheumatic fever. Now, with the new heart valve in place, the patient appears to be in good health.

Canada's Chief

Louis St. Laurent, Canada's Prime Minister, is determined to do all he can to give his country a prominent place in world affairs. Even before he became his country's leader in 1948, he helped Canada gain membership in important committees of the United Nations.

Canada's political chief was a successful lawyer and businessman before entering public life. His interest in law was so great that he won top honors for his achievements in this field.

During World War II, St. Laurent was asked to give up his law practice and serve the nation. He was given a number of important public jobs by the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King. After the war, Louis St. Laurent was put in charge of Canada's foreign affairs, and in 1948 he became head of his country's government.

The 70-year-old Prime Minister is well liked by the Canadian people. One of the reasons for his popularity is that he can speak both French and English—the two languages widely used in Canada. He was born in the French-speaking province of Quebec, which accounts for his knowledge of that tongue.

Bolivia's Tin

After he seized control of his country's government last April, Bolivia's President Victor Paz Estenssoro repeatedly threatened to take over the land's foreign-owned tin mines. Ear-

lier this month, he suddenly carried out his threat and seized the properties of Bolivia's biggest mine operators.

Now, the former mine owners and the Bolivian government are trying to work out an agreement for the final transfer of all mine properties to Bolivia. The companies want the South American land to pay them for their loss in mining equipment. Paz Estenssoro has turned thumbs down on many of these requests, because he believes they are unfair to his country. As of this writing, no final settlement between the mining firms and Bolivia has been reached.

Uncle Sam is closely watching events in Bolivia. It would be a big blow to the U. S. defense effort if the Bolivian mines were shut down, because we buy an estimated one fourth of our total tin supply from the South American nation. Next to the southeast Asian lands of Malaya and Indonesia, Bolivia is the world's biggest producer of tin.

Tin is also very important to Bolivia's four million inhabitants. It is one of that mountainous country's chief sources of income. Actually, Bolivia is a very poor country; it has serious social and economic problems. Working with primitive tools, the Bolivians manage to produce some grain, cotton, sugar cane, and a few other crops. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are also raised. But production of food is insufficient for the country's needs, and Bolivia must sell tin in order to buy wheat and rice from abroad.

Helicopters at Work

Helicopters are speeding up mail deliveries in New York City. Postal officials there are using the wingless craft to carry mail between airports near the city and the central post office. Now on a trial basis, the 'copter mail service will be adopted as a regular feature in New York if it proves practical.

Certain other cities which have adopted the plan are quite pleased with the way it is working out. Los Angeles, for instance, has just rounded out its fifth year of using the craft

for mail pick-ups. A post office there recently celebrated the event by opening a new heliport on its roof.

Coal Miners

As of this writing, we do not know how serious the threat is of a nationwide coal tie-up. Many miners have already walked off their jobs because of a dispute over wage boosts.

A short time ago, the mine owners and the union, headed by John L. Lewis, agreed to a pay raise which would increase average earnings of workers from \$16.35 to a new scale of \$18.25 a day. However, the Wage Stabilization Board, a government agency which must give its approval to pay increases, said the wage boost for the miners was higher than that allowed by existing rules. The WSB said pay scales for miners cannot go higher than \$17.95 at this time—40 cents less than the amount agreed upon by the miners and their bosses.

France and the U. S.

Though the United States and France see eye to eye on most world issues, the two nations also have their differences from time to time. Within recent weeks, some of these troublesome disagreements came out into the open.

For one thing, French and American leaders have been squabbling over the amount of defense aid that Uncle Sam should grant to France. That country says it needs at least \$650 million to help carry out its share of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's defense program. The United States, meanwhile, insists that it cannot promise to provide more than \$525 million in defense aid at this time.

Though American and French officials have exchanged some sharp words over the defense aid issue, both sides are confident that the matter will be settled on a friendly basis.

But the question of what to do about French-supervised North African territories is somewhat more troublesome. Uncle Sam has agreed to back a request of Tunisia and Morocco that they be permitted to state their case



WORLD-FAMOUS Explorer Victor von Hagen and his wife are going to Peru next month. They want to study remains of an ancient highway that the Inca tribes built in the 12th century.

against French rule before the United Nations. The two North African lands are complaining of unjust treatment at the hands of France. The French, who feel this issue should be settled between themselves and the North Africans, strongly resent America's willingness to support a UN hearing of Tunisia's and Morocco's charges.

From Three Schools

Students of Amherst Central High School, Snyder, New York, are making plans for a trial Presidential election. Each pupil must register as a voter before he can cast a ballot. At the same time, a special program is being planned to show the differences between our election methods and those of Communist Russia.

In Mt. Carmel, Illinois, high school boys and girls want to make certain that all citizens of voting age will go to the polls on election day this year. Mt. Carmel High students helped persons sign up as voters. They went from house to house to explain registration procedures to the town's citizens.

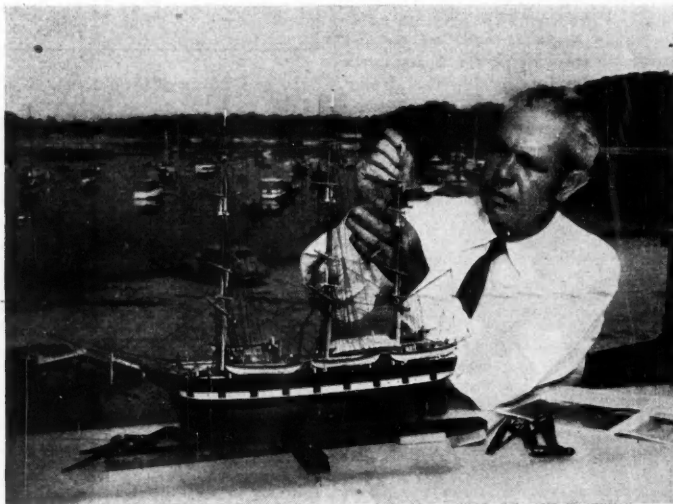
Fort Pierce, Florida, students are working on two special 15-minute radio programs to encourage citizens to vote on election day. On the first show, the boys and girls are to conduct a round-table discussion on the importance of voting. Later, the students will present a short play on voting written by a high school girl.

ROKs in Battle

Republic of Korea (ROK) Army units are winning top honors these days for their performance on the battlefield. The tough ROK soldiers have shown themselves to be more than a match for the recent fanatical attacks of communist forces.

South Korea's armed forces have come a long way since the dark days of June, 1950, when the North Korean Reds swooped down on their unprepared southern neighbor. The half-trained and poorly equipped ROK troops of that time were no match for the highly mechanized communist invaders.

All told, more than 200,000 ROK fighting men have been killed, injured, or taken prisoner since the start of the war, according to Korean



SMALL SHIP MANUFACTURER. Owner F. Ward Harman of the Marine Model Company in Huntington, New York, looks over one of his miniature sailing ships. His plant turns out 25,000 ship kits of all styles every year. Instructions go with the kits to help the hobbyist put together the boat of his choice.

officials. Despite these heavy losses, the Far Eastern land now has some 400,000 men under arms or in training. Many of them are equipped with modern weapons, and large numbers of them are experienced fighters. What's more, the ROKs are steadily adding strength to their new 40-plane air force.

Democratic leaders in the United States say that as rapid steps as possible have been taken to train and equip South Koreans to fight. Republicans, on the other hand, say that if as much had been done along this line as should have been, few American troops would need to be actually fighting in Korea today.

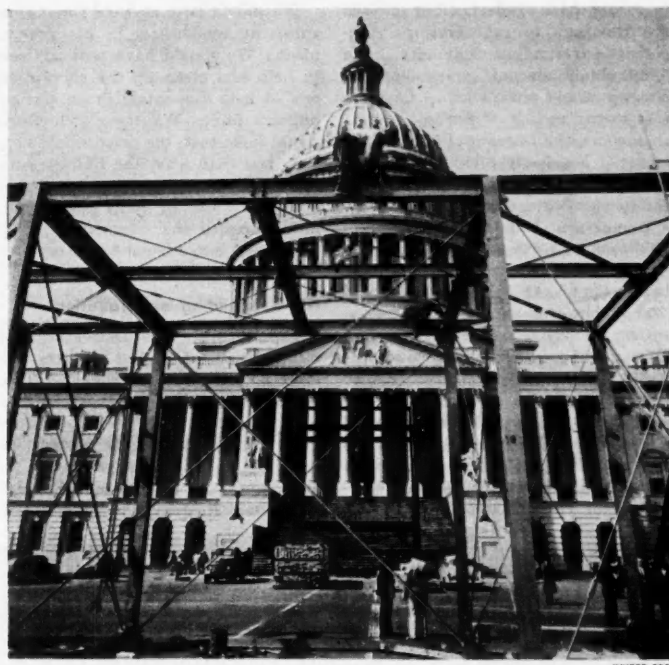
Southeast Asia

Three southeast Asian lands—Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Malaya—are reporting progress in their four- to five-year-old fight against communist rebels within their borders.

Cambodia and Viet Nam are self-governing states of Indochina and are under limited French supervision. Viet Nam, particularly, has suffered from hammering communist attacks on its towns and villages. Now that the heavy rainy season has come to an end in this part of Asia, French and Viet Namee troops are once again stepping up their fight against the communist rebels. In the first big battles of this fall, the anti-Reds won resounding victories against the enemy.

In neighboring Cambodia, the Reds are weaker than they are in Viet Nam, but they are also a constant source of trouble to the land's people. A short time ago, Cambodia's 29-year-old King Norodom Sihanouk personally led his troops in a victorious assault against rebel-held jungle territories.

The communists in Malaya, a country made up of partly independent states supervised by the British, are also said to be suffering setbacks. In fact, British General Sir Gerald Templar, who is in charge of anti-Red forces in Malaya, recently de-



GETTING READY EARLY. Our next President hasn't been elected yet, and won't be inaugurated until January 20. Nevertheless, workmen are already putting up stands for the inaugural ceremony in front of the National Capitol.

clared that the land's communists are almost totally beaten. He added, "We shall soon be free to fight poverty and disease instead of communism in Malaya."

From Bad to Worse

During the 11 days since Iranian Prime Minister Mossadegh said there would be a break in diplomatic relations between his country and Britain, observers have been trying to figure out what will happen next in the tense Iranian situation.

The threatened break is the latest move in a long oil dispute. Mossadegh's government seized British-controlled oil properties in Iran early last year, despite London's bitter protests, and the two nations have been quar-

reling ever since. The break in relations, announced this month by Mossadegh, means that they will not even have diplomatic representatives in each other's capitals.

The United States has been trying to help the two countries settle their differences and, as we go to press, it is hoped that the diplomatic break may be prevented. Meanwhile, Russia stands at Iran's northern border, expecting to profit from all this trouble. Disruption of the oil industry may eventually help bring such chaos in Iran—economically and politically—that communists will be able to take over the country. That is what Moscow hopes, and what the anti-Soviet world fears.

UN Assembly Head

One of the busiest officials at the United Nations meetings, now being held in New York City, is Canadian Secretary of State Lester Pearson. He is serving as President of the General Assembly.

The 55-year-old Canadian leader, who was elected Assembly head this month to replace Mexico's Luis Padilla Nervo, is no stranger to his fellow UN workers. Pearson was Canada's delegate to the San Francisco meetings at which the world body was set up some seven years ago. Since that time, he has held numerous UN posts.

Mr. Pearson started his career as a history professor. He was particularly interested in the history of inter-American relations and of the Far East. At the age of 31, he left his teaching post at the University of Toronto to join Canada's diplomatic service. He rapidly climbed the ladder of success in this field, and was named ambassador to the United States in 1944.

Two years later, Mr. Pearson became Canada's Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, and in 1948 he was put in charge of his nation's foreign relations.

SPORTS

CANADIANS, like U. S. citizens, are sports-loving people. Many of the games they play are the same as ours, but others are somewhat different.

For example, in Canadian football each team has 12 players instead of the 11 used in the U. S. gridiron game. While the object is the same—to advance the ball over the opposite goal line—the ball carrier is more on his own in the Canadian sport than in ours. Once the ball carrier is in the open field, other players are not allowed to run interference for him. Short "basketball passes" are much more common, too, in the Canadian type of football, with the ball sometimes passed about like a hot potato.

Canada's most popular winter game is ice hockey. Most Canadian boys learn to skate and to handle a hockey stick at an early age. Many of our top professionals, including young Terry Sawchuk, are Canadians. Terry, one of hockey's brightest young stars, hails from Winnipeg, Manitoba, and plays for the Detroit Red Wings.

Not all of Canada's best skaters go in for hockey. Some specialize in speed and figure skating. In the 1948 Winter Olympic Games, Barbara Ann Scott of Ottawa won world-wide fame for her victory in the women's figure-skating event.

Another sport popular in Canada is lacrosse. By act of parliament it is Canada's national game, though actually it is probably not played so widely as ice hockey.

Developed from an Indian sport



SKATER Barbara Scott

called "baggataway," lacrosse is played by two 10-man teams on a field much the size of an American football gridiron. Goals at each end somewhat resemble those used in hockey. The object of the game is to carry or hurl a small rubber ball into the goal of the other team.

The most distinctive feature of the game is the curved, hickory stick carried by each player and used in advancing the ball. Across the stick's curved end is a network of rawhide in which the ball is scooped up and carried, or is passed to a teammate or into the goal.

Other sports popular in Canada include skiing, swimming, golf, tennis, basketball, and baseball.

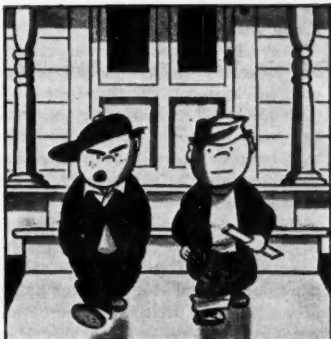
THE LIGHTER SIDE

First Farmer: "Pretty bad storm we had last night."

Second Farmer: "Yep, 'twas."

First Farmer: "Damage your barn any?"

Second Farmer: "Don't know—haven't found it yet."



TOMLIN IN SATURDAY EVENING POST
"You can't please 'em! If you're too noisy, they tell you to keep quiet. If you're too quiet, they stick a thermometer in your mouth."

Sue: "My dog is quite extraordinary."

Mary: "Why, what can he do?"

Sue: "I asked him what 2 minus 2 is and he said nothing."

*

Girl: "I've changed my mind."

Boy: "Does it work any better?"

*

A small boy had fallen into a creek and a young woman nearby rushed over and helped him to the bank.

"Tell me, how did you come to fall in?" she asked the boy.

"I didn't come to fall in," he said. "I came to fish."

*

Two dairies were engaged in an advertising war. One of the companies hired a daredevil racer to drive a car around town with large signs reading: "This daredevil drinks our milk."

The rival company came out with signs twice as big reading: "You don't have to be a daredevil to drink our milk."

*

Bob: "My brother went climbing the other day and fell out of a fifty-foot tree."

Friend: "How badly was he hurt?"

Bob: "Not too much. He had only climbed five feet."

The Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

Korean war would not have occurred.

Now that America is in the war, the Democratic administration seems to be satisfied with a stalemate. Our government hasn't taken strong enough action against communist China. As General MacArthur has said, we should fight to win.

Foreign Military Aid

Republicans: If we win the election, we shall continue all essential foreign military aid projects. However, we shall examine such projects carefully to prevent waste. Our Presidential candidate, Dwight Eisenhower, firmly supports the arms aid program. Until last summer, he was a top military commander in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, through which America seeks to help her European allies build up their fighting strength.

Democrats: We wholeheartedly favor the military aid program. Through it, we believe, our allies can be strengthened to the point where Russia will be afraid to start a war. Republicans, if elected, would try to "economize" too much on military aid, and would thus make the program ineffective. Democrats favor economy as much as Republicans do, but they don't believe in cutting expenses for projects of vital urgency.

Foreign Economic Aid

Democrats: Foreign economic aid, aimed at improving living conditions abroad, will strengthen our allies. Also, it will help to save some nations from going communist, for communism thrives on poverty and misery. By strengthening the free nations, American aid will help to prevent world war, and the price of our assistance programs is small compared with what a war would cost.

Republicans have frequently sought to wreck these aid projects. Members of that party in the U. S. House of Representatives recently voted, 160 to 10, in favor of slashing our economic aid to Europe. A few Republicans understand the tremendous value of foreign economic assistance, but they are a minority within their party.

Republicans: Of course we favor reductions in economic aid to foreign countries. America can't afford to go ahead supporting other nations indefinitely. During recent years, the United States has spent many billions of dollars to help its allies improve their living standards. Now it is time for those countries to stand on their own feet.

Under certain emergency conditions, foreign economic aid is all right. The gigantic European Recovery Program, set up to help nations across the Atlantic recover from the effects of World War II, was first approved by a Republican-controlled Congress. But even a number of Democrats agree that the U. S. foreign-aid projects have now been carried much too far.

German Problem

Republicans: After World War II, our country got into a horrible mess in Germany. The Democrats must take the blame for it, because they were in control of our government. We Americans made a deal with Russia, under which the Soviet Union was able to secure complete domination over Eastern Germany. We continued

to occupy part of Berlin, but allowed the Russians to get territory completely surrounding that city. We didn't obtain adequate guarantees that Moscow would always let us have access to our section of Berlin.

In short, the Democrats have helped create a hopelessly divided Germany, and the constant danger of a trap in the former German capital.

Democrats: It is easy for the Republicans to point out what has gone wrong in Germany. Their hindsight is excellent. At the close of World War II, however, we did not have good reason to suspect that our Russian allies would soon turn into bitter opponents.

Our commander in Germany at the end of World War II was General Eisenhower. He had a hand in the arrangements that were made with Russia. He did not foresee the Russo-American clash that has developed.

We should have assisted Chiang despite the weaknesses in his government. We should have sent advisers to help him clean up the corruption, and to help him establish an efficient military force. Whatever such efforts might have cost, the price would have been less than what the Chinese communists are costing us in money and lives now. Chiang could undoubtedly have defeated the communists if we had given him adequate and continuing support.

Spending and Taxation

Republicans: The Democratic administrations of the last 20 years have been notoriously extravagant. They have promoted big and expensive federal projects. They have permitted large sums of money to be wasted. So, naturally, taxes have skyrocketed. In 1932, the last full year of a Republican administration, the federal gov-

any glaring cases of waste in the armed services.

The nation can afford heavier expenditures now than it could in 1932. Our 1932 national income was only about 40 billion dollars, compared with approximately 240 billion in 1950.

Inflation Question

Democrats: Inflation—a prolonged period of soaring prices—has been largely the result of essential government spending for war and defense. This spending has boosted prices by putting increased sums of money into the hands of people in relation to the quantity of goods available to consumers. As long as there is need for heavy defense spending, inflation will be a major problem. There is no simple remedy for it.

However, Governor Stevenson promises to attack it as best he can, if elected. He would operate the government as economically as possible. He would take financial measures designed to keep the amount of money in circulation from increasing faster than does the amount of goods available for purchase. He favors maintaining price and wage controls as long as they are necessary to keep prices from rising.

Republicans: The Democrats have deliberately encouraged inflation. The reason for their doing so, says Dwight Eisenhower, "is to fool the people with a deceptive prosperity. The method is very simple: to give more people more money that is worth less. The resort to 'cheap money' is one of the oldest, most standard devices of a regime that wants to keep itself in power."

Wage and price controls, such as the Democrats recommend, are poor means of dealing with inflation. Such controls tie up business and industry in red tape. The Democrats try to handle inflation—or pretend to try—by creating new federal agencies, jobs, and regulations.

The underlying cause of inflation is wasteful government spending. The main attack against it should be by stopping the present extravagance.

Need for a Change?

Republicans: The Democrats have been in office so long that they have become inefficient, arrogant, and corrupt. A house cleaning from top to bottom is needed, and only a Republican administration can carry it out. Certainly Governor Stevenson, if elected President, would be unlikely to oust from office the very people who had supported his candidacy. Nor would he be likely to go against the Democratic political bosses who oppose a real clean-up.

Frequent changes of administration are necessary for the health of our political system. If the Democrats continue in office year after year, the two-party system will collapse. When that happens, we will be a long way down the road to a one-party, totalitarian form of government.

Democrats: The good times we are enjoying at home and the successful steps we have taken abroad to uphold our interests and stop the communists do not indicate that a change of administration is necessary or desirable. If any changes of policy are needed, the Democratic party is the best one to carry them out. The record shows that the Republicans are the "standpat party," always opposing vital changes.

The two-party system is in no danger of breaking down. Republicans are strong in Congress, and control



DWIGHT EISENHOWER

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

In 1945 he said: "There is no one thing that guides the policy of Russia today more than to keep friendship with the United States."

Dispute Over China

Democrats: Our government is not to blame, as Republicans say it is, for the fact that China has fallen under communist control. The recent civil war, which resulted in communist domination of China, was a vast upheaval that no outside nation could have stopped. Though the Chinese people didn't realize how bad the communist rulers would be, they knew they didn't want Chiang Kai-shek any longer. His government, while non-communist, was extremely inefficient and corrupt.

We tried to help Chiang, despite his government's shortcomings, but it was no use. Most of the aid we sent—both military and economic—was squandered and stolen.

Republicans: Our nation could have saved vast China from going communist; but, through the fault of the Democrats, it failed to do so. Whether the Democratic administration's failure was caused mainly by stupidity, or by the advice of communist sympathizers, is not yet entirely clear.

ernment collected about 1½ billion dollars in taxes. In 1950 it collected almost 40 billion.

We realize that the government must now carry a huge defense program—that its expenditures must necessarily be heavier than in the days when threats to our national security were not so great. But there is now a tremendous amount of waste, even in our military outlay. If elected, we shall trim out the waste, reduce government expenses, and cut taxes. Essential defense and other services can be carried on at a much lower cost than at present.

Democrats: Of course the government is spending and taxing more now than it did in 1932. It is also doing far more for the people. When the Republicans say they will cut costs and reduce taxes, they were doing one of two things: Either they are making a reckless promise that they can't keep, or else they are planning to eliminate necessary and useful federal services. We cannot promise sizable cuts in federal spending, but Mr. Stevenson says he will make every possible economy, just as he has done while serving as governor of Illinois.

Much of our federal outlay goes into defense. When Eisenhower was in top military posts, he didn't uncover

many state and local governments. They will get back in power in the federal government when and if they offer the American people a program better than that put forth by the Democrats.

➔ Living Conditions

Democrats: Americans are better off than ever before. Nearly everyone is employed, and most citizens have greater purchasing power than at any time in history. Moreover, they can face the future with confidence because of social security measures carried out under recent Democratic administrations.

Today's prosperity is in striking contrast to the conditions of the country in 1932 when Republicans last controlled the federal government. At that time millions were unemployed, and the nation's economic life was at a standstill. If the Republicans came back into power, their short-sighted policies might well bring about another disastrous depression.

Republicans: Today's "prosperity" is highly deceptive. Rising taxes and inflation are taking such a bite out of the income of Americans that most families today are not so well off as they were before World War II. They can actually buy less with their income than they could some years ago.

Moreover, the boom we are experiencing is really a "war prosperity." Democrats should admit frankly that our economy is not in a healthy state, but is depending on our defense build-up and the war in Korea to keep it in high gear. It is because of this sorry situation that we are experiencing a boom—and not because of any wise measures adopted by the Democratic administration.

➔ Communism in U. S.

Republicans: The Democratic administrations of the past 20 years have been "soft" on communists and communist sympathizers. People such as Alger Hiss, with communist leanings, have held government posts and influenced our policies. The communists succeeded in stealing the secret of the atom bomb and giving it to Russia, and their influence in the State Department helped make our policies against communism in China and elsewhere ineffective.

The administration has constantly belittled the attempts of congressional committees to root out communists from their places of influence. President Truman called the charges against Alger Hiss a "red herring," but Hiss is now in jail, exposed as a former communist. General Eisenhower has seen the communist fifth columns at work in Europe, and knows the threat they represent. He would root the communists out of government, but would carefully respect the rights and reputations of innocent people.

Democrats: The administration has sent the top men of the U. S. Communist Party to jail. The FBI and government loyalty boards have checked the backgrounds of government employees, and those few found to be bad risks have been dismissed. General Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's wartime chief of staff and now head of the Central Intelligence Agency, recently told a congressional committee that the country would have little to worry about in fighting communist infiltration if the next President cooperated with security agencies "as well as President Truman." At the same time the adminis-

tration has been careful to protect civil liberties and has not made false accusations against innocent people.

Communism made its biggest headway in the U. S. in the depression of the 1930's, brought on by a Republican administration. However, the effective steps taken by Roosevelt and Truman to make our country prosperous eliminated the conditions that had turned some Americans to communism.

➔ Civil Rights

Democrats: Governor Stevenson would prefer to have the states guarantee minority groups equality in employment. If the states don't, however, he favors the establishment of a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) to safeguard the rights of minority groups.

Because of measures carried out by Democrats in the past 20 years,

President Truman himself has used this *injunction* power no less than nine times. Certain minor changes should be made in this law, but it is, for the most part, a fair and effective one.

Workers, like all other groups of the population, are certain to benefit by a Republican administration which will reduce wasteful government spending and taxes, and which will stop inflation.

Democrats: The Taft-Hartley Act is more favorable to employers than to workers. The law, in effect, forces union officials to take an oath that they are not communists, but it does not compel employers to do the same thing. This, in itself, shows that the Republican authors of the law were prejudiced against workers and their leaders.

President Truman has had to use the *injunction* method of delaying

elected President, he will take equally effective steps to assure honesty in Washington.

Republicans: Americans have been appalled at the extent of corruption in the federal government. Scandals in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and other agencies have shown how widespread dishonesty is under the Democratic administration. Moreover, the government has often tried to cover up for the wrongdoers, and has acted against them only after lengthy prodding by Republicans.

No man can clean up the present mess if he is elected as the nominee of the administration which created it. General Eisenhower, though, would do an excellent job of cleaning house. He owes no political debts, and would have a free hand to clean out wrongdoers wherever he found them.

➔ Fitness of Candidates

Republicans: The great issue of our times is whether we shall have war or peace. General Eisenhower's experience as a leader of the Allied forces in World War II and, later, as head of the international NATO army fits him ideally for handling this problem. He knows how to use armed strength to keep the peace, and, if war comes, he knows how to use it effectively to bring victory. A keen judge of men, Eisenhower can induce people with different views to work together. His immense popularity would unite the American people as Governor Stevenson could never do.

Democrats: As governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson has acquired valuable administrative experience in government that General Eisenhower lacks. Stevenson's speeches have shown that he has a much better understanding of the great issues of the day than does Eisenhower. Moreover, the general's background as an army officer would make him more likely to fall back on the armed forces as a solution to international issues than to depend on calm, patient negotiation with which Governor Stevenson would approach such all-important problems.

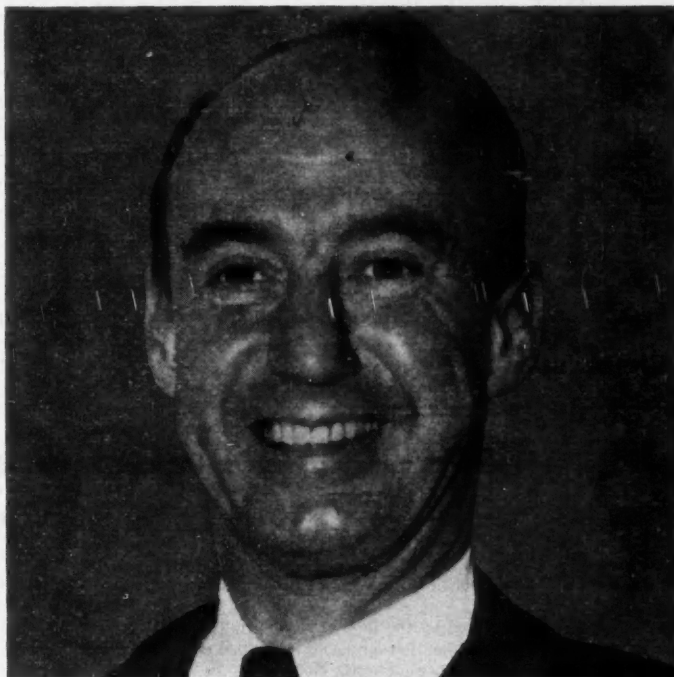
➔ Miscellaneous Issues

Democrats: Governor Stevenson thinks that the federal government—not the states—should have the oil found in undersea areas bordering certain coastal states. He believes that the oil should belong to the nation as a whole rather than to the states off whose shores it is found.

As to agricultural policy, farmers should continue to be helped by the government in getting fair prices for their crops. Farmers are much better off today than they were when the Republicans were in power. In fact, the Republicans are now favoring most farm measures which have been adopted under Democratic leadership.

Republicans: General Eisenhower supports state control of the disputed undersea areas. He thinks the oil rightfully belongs to the various states involved and that federal ownership would be merely another step in the direction of an all-powerful government in Washington.

As for the farmers, the government should continue to guarantee them fair prices for their products. However, the trend of Democratic administrations to exercise more and more control over farmers and their activities must be reversed. The government can help the farmers without regulating everything they do.



ADLAI STEVENSON

minority groups have improved their living standards and have gained greater equality of opportunity.

Republicans: General Eisenhower opposes any inequalities based on race or religion. He favors the establishment of a commission to get the facts on job discrimination and expose the conditions, but thinks it should advise the states and rely on voluntary measures to enforce its decisions. Federal compulsion, he thinks, would interfere with states' rights and would create deep bitterness.

More Republicans than Democrats have always supported civil rights measures in Congress.

➔ Labor Issues

Republicans: The Democrats are constantly saying that the Taft-Hartley Act has hurt the nation's workers. On the contrary, the rank-and-file of working people have benefited greatly by this law, which protects them against undemocratic labor bosses, and keeps them from going through the costly process of engaging in needless strikes.

The most criticized feature of the Taft-Hartley Act is the one providing that strikes which threaten the national safety may be delayed by a court order (*injunction*) for 80 days.

emergency strikes because Congress did not give him any other powers for dealing with industrial disputes. This method, however, is unfair to workers, since it forces them to stay on their jobs against their wishes, and does not impose any similar penalty on employers. The Taft-Hartley Act should be abolished, and replaced by a new law which will be equally fair to all concerned.

Workers know that they have fared much better under Democratic administrations than under Republican governments.

➔ Corruption

Democrats: Republicans have greatly exaggerated the corruption charges. While a limited number of officials have been found guilty of wrongdoing, the fact is that the overwhelming majority of government employees are honest and efficient. Corruption today does not begin to approach that under the Republican administration of Harding just after World War I.

Of course, corruption cannot be tolerated. Governor Stevenson will not stand for it. He did a first-rate job of cleaning up corruption in Illinois after that state had been under a corrupt Republican administration. If

Careers for Tomorrow

In the Field of Politics

THERE are two kinds of careers in politics. One is that followed by the man or woman who wants to be elected to public office. The other is followed by the person who expects to be a party worker. Such an individual performs many of the behind-the-scenes tasks necessary for the election of others. Often he serves in some appointive official post in addition to his duties as a party leader.

Preparation for both kinds of jobs should begin early. First, however, you should consider some other vocation, because those in political life seldom earn their entire living from politics. Incomes for political jobs vary so much that it would be impossible to list them here.

You should choose this auxiliary vocation with an eye to how it will help you in your political career. Law and journalism are always good steppingstones to politics. In some areas, it is helpful to be a farmer, or a businessman, or an industrial employee.

Rarely do two politicians climb the political ladder in exactly the same way. Some begin by doing volunteer work in their party's ward or precinct organization. Others begin by winning appointment to some public office. High school students can start by addressing envelopes for their party, by distributing handbills, or by making house-to-house canvasses so as to urge

their city's voters to go to the polls.

Once you have established yourself as a party worker and become better known to the leaders, you may get the chance to run for some local or state office. Advancement from there depends a great deal upon your ability as a vote-getter, as an office-holder, and upon luck.

The most important qualifications for a politician are integrity, a liking for people, and a real interest in government. Unless you follow high ethical standards you will probably find your career in politics ending abruptly sooner or later. You must have the ability to sell yourself and your ideas to others, and you need to be tough-minded enough so you will not be hurt when the opposition attacks you. Your interest in government should be genuine so that you will continuously study public problems and have sound ideas as to how to deal with them.

The advantages of political work include the opportunity you have for public service, the chance for fame and interesting positions. Among the disadvantages are the lack of security, the hard work necessary to win elections, and the fact that your achievements or ideas may not receive the acclaim they deserve.

Additional information can be had from party leaders in your commu-



AN HONEST POLITICIAN can help to make ours a better, stronger nation

nity, or from the League of Women Voters, 1026 17th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Two of this organization's many pamphlets are: "Is Politics Your Job?" (10 cents); "You Can Be the Life of Your Party" (10 cents).

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Historical Backgrounds - - The Solid South

THE Republicans are making an unusual effort this year to win votes in our southern states. Politically speaking, these states are known as the *Solid South* because, since 1876, they generally have voted the Democratic ticket. The Democrats, of course, want to keep their position in the South and they are working very hard to offset the Republican challenge.

In referring to the Solid South, we mean the 11 states which left the Union in the 1860's to form the Confederacy. The states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Sometimes Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri are referred to as southern states, but they were not members of the Confederacy or of the region originally termed the Solid South.

The 11 southern states united behind the Democratic Party because of bitterness over their treatment after the Civil War. The southerners resented the "carpetbaggers"—politicians who rushed in from the North to take control of state governments. The "carpetbaggers" were so named because they were accused of stuffing their luggage with southern valuables whenever they could do so. People in the South blamed Republicans for everything that happened during this time.

The era of the carpetbag governments ended in the mid-1870's. The southerners then turned almost unanimously to the Democratic Party.

George Stimson, in *A Book about American Politics*, says that the first application of the term *Solid South*

to the former Confederate states probably was in 1876. In that year, a southern voter discussed the position of the Solid South as a politically powerful bloc of states.

While bitterness aroused by the Reconstruction first turned southerners to the Democratic Party, other factors helped to keep them there. For example, southerners felt that the Republican Party was favoring northern business interests at the expense of southern agriculture.

The North wanted high tariff rates on foreign goods shipped to our country. The tariffs made prices for the foreign goods high and, therefore, difficult to sell in the United States. Thus the North gained protection for its new and growing industries. The South, on the other hand, wanted low tariffs so that it could keep on selling cotton to foreigners and taking their manufactured goods in exchange.



J. STROM THURMOND was the States' Rights Presidential candidate in the 1948 election

While the South generally has been Democratic since 1876, it has not been entirely so. In 1920, for instance, Tennessee gave a majority of its votes to Warren Harding, the Republican Presidential candidate. In 1928, five states helped elect Republican Herbert Hoover to the Presidency. The five states were Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Another big break in the Solid South occurred in 1948. Delegates from several southern states walked out of the Democratic National Convention when Harry Truman won the Presidential nomination. Truman wanted federal laws to guarantee equal employment, voting, and other "civil rights" for minority groups in this country. The opposing southerners held that each state—not the national government—should pass whatever laws and regulations it felt necessary to protect the civil rights of all its citizens.

The southern delegates who left the Democratic Convention in 1948 formed a States' Rights Party. The main point of the new party's platform was civil rights. The States' Rights Party, also called the Dixiecrats, took four southern states away from the Democrats in the election. The states were Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

There is no States' Rights Party in the Presidential contest this year. However, there is disagreement in the South over support of the Democratic ticket. The Republicans hope the disagreement is strong enough to help them win votes. The Democratic National Party machine is hoping just as much to keep the Solid South Democratic.

Study Guide

The Campaign

1. What charges do Republicans make against the Democrats in connection with Korea? What do the Democrats say?
2. Where does each party stand on foreign military aid? On foreign economic assistance?
3. What statement by Eisenhower are Democrats using in connection with Germany? What do Republicans say about the German issue?
4. Briefly describe each party's view on our government's role with respect to Chiang Kai-shek's defeat.
5. What do the Republicans propose to do about high taxes and inflation? Describe the Democrats' views on these points.
6. Compare the arguments of the two parties on the "need for a change" issue.
7. How do Democrats feel about the present state of the nation's economy? What opinions do Republicans hold?
8. Summarize the two parties' stands on the corruption issue.
9. How do Republicans and Democrats disagree on the matter of communist infiltration into government?
10. Compare the two opposing views on which candidate is better qualified for the Presidency.

Discussion

1. Now that you have examined all the major issues, which party do you favor in the November election? Explain your stand.
2. Have you changed your opinion since the campaign began? Why or why not?

Canada

1. How large is Canada in population and in area?
2. Give some examples to show how her output of goods has increased since the beginning of World War II.
3. What effect has the rise in productivity had upon the welfare of Canadian citizens?
4. Briefly describe at least two big "pioneering" projects that are taking place in Canada today.
5. List some of the important raw materials that our northern neighbor produces in great quantities.
6. To what extent do Canada and the United States trade with each other?
7. What are the two principal Canadian language groups?
8. Why is Canada encouraging immigration?

Discussion

Why, in your opinion, have Canada and the United States managed to get along so well together, while other large nations that border one another so often fight and quarrel?

Miscellaneous

1. Who is Louis St. Laurent?
2. What important step has the Bolivian government, under President Victor Paz Estenssoro, recently taken?
3. Describe the disagreement that has arisen between France and the United States concerning France's North African territories.
4. About how many South Korean soldiers are now under arms or in training?
5. Who is President of the UN General Assembly?
6. Where is Viet Nam? Briefly describe the conflict that is going on there.

Pronunciations

Cambodia—kām-bō'dī-uh
 Kitimat—kī'tī-māt
 Louis St. Laurent—lūē sán-law-rahñ'
 Luis Padilla Nervo—lūēs pah-dē'yah nēr'vō
 Mackenzie—mā-kēn'zī
 Norodom Sihanouk—naw-raw-dawm sē-ah-nōōk'
 Tunisia—tū-nīsh'ī-ah
 Victor Paz Estenssoro—vic-taw'r pahz ēs'ten-sorē'ō
 Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nahm

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) frighten; 2. (a) alarming; 3. (c) wordy and repeated; 4. (d) detect; 5. (b) lasting; 6. (d) hostile; 7. (b) abrupt; 8. (a) brief.